The Andalusian Network of Botanic Gardens in Natural Areas is firmly committed to support the development and eficient application of the World Conservation Strategy for Nature and the Convention on Biological Diversity. As centres for conservation, recovery and reintroduction of wild species, the Network takes part in the conservation strategy of the Regional Ministry for the Environment and coordinates actions with other regional, national and international organizations and institutions, such as the International Association of Botanic Gardens (IABG) or the Iberian-Macaronesian Association of Botanic Gardens (AIMJB).

Botanical Garden Network distribution
Biogeographic regions

La Trufa Mycological Garden

La Trufa Mycological Garden is located into the Sierras Subbéticas Natural Park, 564m high above sea level, a remarkable and beautiful natural spot, cataloged as UNESCO Global Geopark. During the visit to La Trufa Mycological Garden, it will be possible to observe the biodiversity of the Natural Park, as well as knowing a good representation of the flora, fungi and truffles of Andalusia, a region with one of the highest fungi diversity and wealth in Europe.

Red Andaluza Jardines Botánicos en Espacios Naturales

Recommendations For Visitors

- Please keep all areas clean and use the bins provided.
- Respect all plants and fungi in the garden.
- Follow the signposted routes.
- Taking photographs, drawing or simply observing are the best ways to enjoy your visit.
- If you walk in silence, you will be able to hear many different sounds.
- If you have any questions, please ask a member of staff.

Information And Reservations

e-mail: reservatuvisita.amaya@juntadeandalucia.es

Useful Addresses

Regional Ministry for the Environment
Provincial Office of Córdoba
Calle Tomás de Aquino, s/n.
Edificio Servicios Múltiples. Planta 7ª.
14004 Córdoba
Tfno. 957 734 106 / Fax. 957 101 523

La Trufa Mycological Garden
e-mail: jmicologico.latrufa.cagpds@juntadeandalucia.es

Symbols used

All plants and fungi are identified with plaques which include the following information: common name in Castilian Spanish and scientific name (in Latin, followed by the name of the authors that wrote the description), botanic family, geographical distribution and level of threat, which is shown using the following icons:

PLANTS:

- In danger of extinction
- Vulnerables
- Of special interest

FUNGI:

- Edible
- Toxic

UNIÓN EUROPEA
Fondo Europeo Agrícola de Desarrollo Rural

Junta de Andalucía
Consejería de Agricultura, Ganadería, Pesca y Desarrollo Sostenible

Consejería de Agricultura, Ganadería, Pesca y Desarrollo Sostenible

Junta de Andalucía

Red Andaluza Jardines Botánicos en Espacios Naturales

Europa
invierte en las zonas rurales

LA TRUFA

UNIÓN EUROPEA
Fondo Europeo Agrícola de Desarrollo Rural

La Trufa Mycological Garden

Andalusia's prime location, between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea, as well as between two different continents, allows for a huge range of ecosystems and environments, with a great variety of climates and terrains, where a rich botanical and mycological heritage has developed. The region has around 4,000 different species of higher plants and around 3,500 species of fungi. Many of these species are endemic to Andalusia and some of them are endangered due to several factors.

Botanic and mycological gardens contribute to the conservation of this natural heritage. For this reason, a Network of Gardens has been established. They are distributed according to ecological criteria, to improve awareness, to promote conservation and to exhibit plants and fungi which make up the Mediterranean Forest of Andalusia. Each of the different gardens in the network is dedicated to local flora and vegetation, paying special attention to rare and endangered flora, in coordination with all the other gardens. The Mycological Garden is a regional showcase of fungi in Andalusia.

La Trufa Mycological Garden
La Trufa Mycological Garden
La Trufa Mycological Garden

Location

It is located in the municipal area of Priego de Cordoba, in Aldea de Zagrilla, at the km7,25 of the CO-8211 road, very close to to the Villa Turística and adjacent to the football pitch.

The Garden

GALLERY FOREST

Agrocybe cylindracea

The garden has examples of species distributed according to their water needs, and the hydromorphy of the soil. It also showcases small forests with the most characteristic species of the gallery forest. Saprophytic fungi are common in gallery forests, such as the *Agrocybe aegerita*, the oyster mushroom and other fungi such as morrells, *Lactarius controversus* and *Entoloma saundersii*.

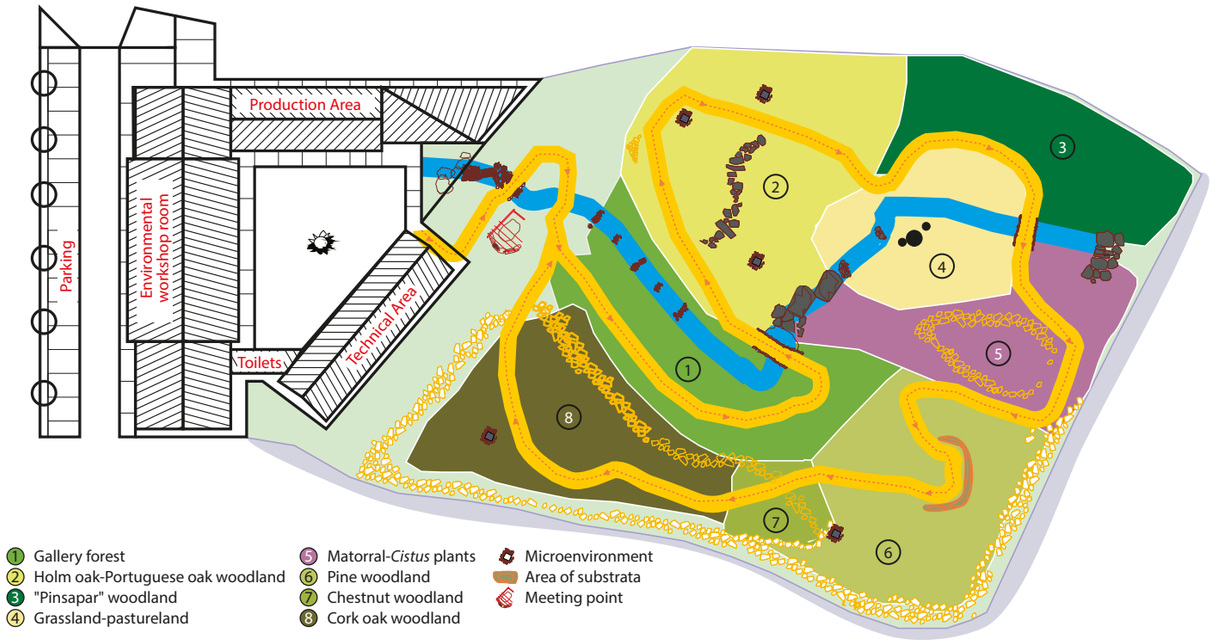
HOLM OAK / PORTUGUESE OAK WOODLAND

The holm oak grove in this garden is the so-called “mesomediterranean holm oak woodland”, which is characteristic of the Natural Park of the Subbaetic System. Along with holm oaks, Portuguese oaks can be found in the more humid areas with a deeper soil. The most relevant fungi in holm oak woodland are *Cortinarius trivialis, Ganoderma lucidum, Leccinum lepidum*, the charcoal burner and truffles, such as the summer truffle.

GRASSLAND OR PASTURELAND

This is a representation of pure grassland with no trees with the aim of showing how important it is for fungi and its sustainable use.

Grassland areas are ideal places to see the well-known fairy rings of common mushroom and Scotch bonnets. Other species in these habitats which are associated with manure are the shaggy mane, the parasol mushroom, *Myriostoma coliforme*, king oyster mushrooms, *Lycoperdon pratense*, the stubble rosegill and *Galeropsis lateritia*. In pastureland, amongst mycorrhizal fungi, there is a type of truffle known as “the desert truffle”.



1. Gallery forest
2. Holm oak-Portuguese oak woodland
3. "Pinsapar" woodland
4. Grassland-pastureland
5. Matorral-*Cistus* plants
6. Pine woodland
7. Chestnut woodland
8. Cork oak woodland

Microenvironment
Area of substrata
Meeting point

"PINSAPAR" WOODLAND

The "Pinsapar" (woodland of *Abies pinsapo*) in this garden is far away from the area of distribution of these trees, but due to its botanic originality and uniqueness, they had to be in this space, although they are endemic to Sierra de las Nieves and Sierra Bermeja, in Malaga and Sierra de Grazalema, in Cadiz.

The most common fungi are the slimy spike-cap, *Phellinus hartigii* and *Xerula melanotricha* as well as many of the species from pine forests.

SHRUB-CISTUS PLANTS

This garden includes four acidophilous species: gum rockrose, *Halimium halimifolium*, laurel-leaved rock rose and *Cistus clusii*; and a basophil species, *Cistus albidus*. All these species of *Cistus* are mycorrhizal and characteristic of the Andalusian Mediterranean shrub. *Cistus* areas have a large number of fungi, such as *Amanita ponderosa, Choiromyces magnusii, Lactarius tesquorum*, the woolly milkcap, *Leccinum corsicum, Hebeloma cistophilum, Russula cistoadelpha* and the false truffle.

PINE WOODLAND

There are examples of five types of pine trees: Aleppo pine, stone pine, maritime pine, *Pinus nigra* and *Pinus sylvestris*. These pine trees require different optimal environment conditions, regarding the acid or basic nature of the substratum, and precipitation. The species that can be found in the Andalusian pine forests are the saffron milk cap, the copper spike, the laughing gym, *Rhizopogon roseolus*, the grey knight, *Suillus bellinii*, the weeping bolete, *Baeospora myosura, Galerina marginata, Hemimycena lactea, Mycena seynii, Paxillus panuoides, Suillus collinitus.*

Coprinus plicatilis

Morchella esculenta

CHESTNUT WOODLAND

In the autumn, chestnut forests offer one of the most beautiful landscapes in Andalusia, where the contrast of colours from these deciduous trees mixes with the presence of very striking fungi to form authentic mycological landscapes. The most common fungi in Andalusian chestnut forests are Caesar's mushrooms, the honey fungus, death caps, the beefsteak fungus and *Ciboria batschiana*.

CORK OAK WOODLAND

Cantharellus subpruinosus

Cork oaks are trees which need milder temperatures and rainier regions than holm oaks, frequently sharing the same areas. The differentiating characteristic of this species is its corky bark which regrows continously: the cork. There are species of a great ethnomycological and gastronomic interest like the *Amanita ponderosa, Boletus aereus*, the chanterelle, *Lactarius rugatus* and the suede bolete, and others which are very much associated with this tree species like the *Gymnopilus suberis*.

MICROENVIRONMENTS

Several microenvironments have been created, by setting up traditional structures of the region, in dry stone, to create different conditions of temperature, humidity and amount of sun exposure adequate to the species showcased.

AREA OF SUBSTRATA

There is an area of substrata which is dedicated to saprobe species, which decompose each one of the represented substrata, showcasing fungi as organisms which take organic matter from forests and recycle it in the ecosystem.

Clathrus ruber

Xerocomus Chrysenteron